Exhibit 2

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before the Honorable William H. Alsup, Judge

WAYMO LLC,

No. C 17-0939 WHA

Plaintiff,

VS.

BOUND SEPARATELY
PAGES 95 - 145 (UNDER SEAL)

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;
OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Wednesday, September 20, 2017

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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(Appearances continued on next page)

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Mr. González said --1 2 MR. GONZÁLEZ: Go ahead. THE COURT: You get to argue it. I want to hear from 3 4 Waymo first. It's their motion. 5 Go ahead. 6 MR. BAKER: Thank you, Your Honor. So during briefing, defendants waived all of their 7 affirmative defenses except for failure to mitigate and unclean 8 hands. 9 With respect to failure to mitigate, the first point I 10 want to make is that there are no factual disputes here. 11 their opposition, they argue that Waymo delayed in bringing 12 suit. But they don't point to any specific facts that are in 13 dispute. So this is ripe for summary judgment. 14 Their argument is that Waymo should have brought suit back 15 in July or August of 2016, and that Waymo failed to mitigate 16 17 its damages by not doing so. At that time, Your Honor, Waymo was in the middle of its 18 investigation, the forensic investigation. We did not have the 19 20 full knowledge of everything that was going on here and did not learn until December of 2016, when Waymo received an 21 2.2 inadvertent email from Uber's vendor showing the printed circuit board that uses Waymo trade secrets. That's the first 23

We quickly put together a complaint. Completed the

time that we learned of that fact.

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investigation, put together a complaint and motion for a 1 2 preliminary injunction, and filed that within nine weeks of 3 receiving that inadvertent email. And I would just 4 respectfully submit that that's hardly delay or a failure to 5 mitigate anything. 6 The other point I want to make is that, in their brief, Otto Trucking argues that the email from the vendor in December 7 8 did not add anything to what Waymo already knew, and that, therefore, we could have sued Otto Trucking earlier. 9 that's not true either. 10 Back in July or August of 2016, Waymo of course didn't 11 12 know what exactly the role of Otto Trucking was or was not. When we received the email in December of 2016, and saw 13 the printed circuit board, of course that implicated Uber. 14 15 also implicated Ottomotto and Otto Trucking, Anthony Levandowski as the CEO of Otto Trucking. 16 17 So at that point we -- all three entities at that point were our focus, but not until December of 2016. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Chatterjee. MR. CHATTERJEE: Your Honor, I'll be brief on this, 20 focusing on the issue of the failure to mitigate, which I think 21 2.2 was what Your Honor's questions were about. 23 One of the cases that we cited in our papers was 24 Thrifty-Tel v. Bezenek. And in that case, there were -- the 25 California Court of Appeals denied damages when the

1 MR. BRUN: Excuse me, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: It looks like it's unopposed. It should be unopposed. 3 MR. BRUN: THE COURT: Someone is going to stand up, but you go 4 5 ahead. 6 MR. BRUN: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 Your Honor, so Waymo's claims in this case have been 8 solely focused on Uber and Ottomotto. More specifically, they 9 have been focused on the Fuji and the Spider systems. 10 what they claim uses the trade secrets. 11 There's not a single fact to suggest that Otto Trucking 12 uses a trade secret. There's not -- Otto Trucking, as the 13 facts have shown now that discovery is over, separate company. It's a holding company. Only holds trucks. That's all it 14 15 does. 16 **THE COURT:** Do these trucks, are they equipped with 17 LiDAR? 18 MR. BRUN: They're equipped with a third-party LiDAR system, Your Honor. There's not a single fact to suggest --19 20 it's undisputed, I don't think they contest the fact that an Otto Trucking truck has never been equipped with either the 21 2.2 Fuji or the LiDAR or the Spider system. And there's no 23 suggestion they have otherwise ever been equipped with any

THE COURT: All right. So stay right there and

system that uses the trade secrets.

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let's -- Ms. Baily; right? 1 2 MR. BAILY: That's correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: Please tell me what you think is the 3 4 answer. 5 MR. BAILY: Excuse me. 6 First of all, Your Honor, the emphasis on use is misplaced. Use is not the only way that you can misappropriate 7 a trade secret. 8 And I do want to point out something that was actually 9 very misleading, I believe, in Otto Trucking's briefing on 10 this. They basically said, look at Waymo, they're only 11 12 pointing to Spider and Fuji. Look at their response to Interrogatory No. 9. 13 They didn't attach what the actual interrogatory asked. 14 They just attached a portion of our answer. The interrogatory 15 only asked about use. It did not ask about other theories of 16 17 misappropriation, including acquisition of the trade secrets. And there is a lot of evidence, including the Stroz 18 report -- and we can talk about that -- that Otto Trucking 19 20 acquired the trade secrets improperly and knowingly improperly --21 2.2 THE COURT: Well, help me understand what that evidence is. Give me just one item of evidence that Otto 23 Trucking, as opposed to Levandowski, but Otto Trucking ever 24 25 acquired any of these trade secrets.

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MR. BAILY: Well, Your Honor, let me just start -- I do need to tell you a few things in order to make those connections.

So let me start at the Stroz report, which we just received. And we did receive it after we filed our opposition to the motion for summary judgment.

So I just heard him say that discovery is closed.

Discovery is absolutely not closed. And it was not closed when they said that in their motion or in their reply.

So now we have the Stroz report because discovery was not closed. And the Stroz report, at the bottom of page 11, talks about a very narrow subset of all of the documents that Levandowski was found to have on his devices.

So it talks about a narrow subset of 347 files from his self-identified data. The paragraph on the bottom of page 11 describes those files. And it describes them as containing proprietary information related to Levandowski's work at Google on the Chauffeur project. And then it lists some examples, including system files, software files, code, confidential presentations, confidential diagrams.

Then there is an analysis, in Exhibit 16 to the Stroz report, of access to those files. More than a third of those files were accessed after Levandowski left Google. So they were not accessed for Levandowski's work at Google; they were accessed after that. February, March. So after he resigned

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     from Google in January.
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          What was Mr. Levandowski doing at that time? He was
     talking to Uber and setting up Otto Trucking and Ottomotto.
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              THE COURT: But wasn't Ottomotto already -- I mean,
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     one of their points is that Otto Trucking got set up -- give me
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     the date again. What's the date of Otto --
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              MR. BAILY: February 1st.
              THE COURT: February 1st of 2016?
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              MR. BAILY: That's correct.
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              THE COURT: When Ottomotto set up? Wasn't that
     earlier?
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              MR. BAILY: It was a few weeks earlier, I believe.
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              THE COURT: All right. So take the time period after
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     Otto Trucking was set up.
              MR. BAILY: Exactly. Taking that time --
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              THE COURT: What is your point? What does the Stroz
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     report say?
              MR. BAILY: After February 1st, when Otto Trucking was
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     set up, more than a third of this narrow subset of documents
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     that are described as containing Google proprietary
     information, Google software files, Google code, Google system
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2.2
     files, more than a third of those were accessed after
23
     February 1st.
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          So I went through Exhibit 16 --
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              THE COURT: When you say "accessed," accessed by who?
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MR. BAILY: Accessed by Mr. Levandowski.

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What was Mr. Levandowski doing at that time? He was working on Ottomotto and Otto Trucking. He was no longer at Google.

And he accessed more than a third of just even that narrow subset of files after he left Google, while what he was doing was talking to Uber and setting up these entities. Which just weeks after he was accessing these files, there's an agreement about -- you know, about Uber acquiring these companies.

So there was the agreement about Uber acquiring Ottomotto.

And there's also an agreement -- I think I might be straying into confidential material here about, you know, a potential acquisition of Otto Trucking. I believe that much is public.

THE COURT: Can you tell, from what you have, which particular files were accessed?

MR. BAILY: So that's exactly the problem. And this, of course, dovetails with the continuance motion.

I can show you the exhibit that we have attached to the Stroz report, which lists out the files. But it actually doesn't tie together. We need more discovery. It lists out the file types, and there's this general description.

But we don't have yet the dots to connect -- but we know that we can get them, now, from the materials that are being produced -- to connect the documents listed that are just listed by file type and for which there's this general

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description that confirms that these are all confidential

Google materials to the actual documents and files and source

code that they actually are.

THE COURT: Well, see, where I'm heading was, can you

trace one of those to one of the many trade secrets that you listed?

MR. BAILY: And that is what we need to do. We need to actually draw the dots from -- you know, so we've obviously had some time to process the Stroz report that was produced late last week. So there's -- I forget how many exhibits. I think Your Honor has seen it. There's lots of exhibits. We've been through those.

Exhibit 16 is this analysis of access that proves that Levandowski was accessing what Stroz describes as our confidential materials after he left Google, while he was focused on Ottomotto and Otto Trucking.

Exhibit 16 lists these files in a generic way. And I don't have the file names; right. We need to get this discovery to map the file names.

Well, what exactly was Levandowski looking at? Which pieces of source code was he looking at? Which files was he looking at on March 22nd, 2016, while he's talking to Uber about acquiring his Ottomotto and Otto Trucking companies.

And, you know, why else is he looking at these files on March 22nd, 2016?

1 We need the time to actually connect the dots because 2 they're not connected in the Stroz report themselves. There's 3 the general description that all of this is confidential to Waymo and that it was accessed on specific dates after 4 5 February 1st --THE COURT: All right. 6 7 MR. BAILY: -- but we now need to connect the further 8 dots. 9 THE COURT: Hold that very thought. 10 What's your answer to what I just heard about confidential Waymo information was accessed by Mr. Levandowski after Otto 11 12 Trucking was formed? MR. BRUN: Well, with respect to the Stroz report, 13 Your Honor, there's nothing in the Stroz report that changes 14 15 the facts with respect to Otto Trucking. 16 Otto Trucking is separate from Ottomotto. Otto Trucking 17 is just a holding company that holds trucks. Doesn't have any 18 engineers. Doesn't do any R&D. THE COURT: Why was Levandowski accessing that 19 20 information? Was he doing it for his personal account? doing it for Otto Trucking? Was he doing it for Ottomotto? 21 2.2 What's the answer to that? 23 MR. BRUN: Well, he wouldn't be doing it for Otto Trucking, Your Honor. 24 25 **THE COURT:** How do we know that though?

MR. BRUN: Otto Trucking, all it does --

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THE COURT: You're using the present tense. What was it doing back then? What was its possible plans back then?

MR. BRUN: I can't speak as to what Mr. Levandowski was doing as described in the Stroz report. But, again, it doesn't have any impact at all on our motion with respect to Otto Trucking.

THE COURT: Well, but conceivably -- conceivably, he was sitting there wearing his hat as Otto Trucking, thinking that he was going to sell Otto Trucking to Uber, and that he was accessing these files for the purpose of -- maybe he was just doing it for himself, Otto Trucking, Ottomotto.

And how do we sort all that out at this point? I appreciate the way Otto Trucking has developed Velodyne LiDAR Plus trucks has almost nothing to do with this case. But, on the other hand, back then, when things were still in flux and in play, maybe they did, maybe Otto Trucking did access and acquire these files.

MR. BRUN: Again, Your Honor, Otto Trucking -- let's talk about the two companies that Mr. Levandowski formed.

Ottomotto, which is an operational company, that was the entity that was going to be developing lasers or LiDAR systems. That was that aspect of the company.

Mr. Levandowski, as you'll recall from throughout this case, he left Google to set up a trucking company, Your Honor.

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He wanted to focus on trucks. Otto Trucking itself was set up just as holding company, to hold the assets for that trucking business.

It's been established through -- even though the Stroz report just came out and they want to say they need more discovery on the Stroz report, doesn't change that structure of Otto Trucking and what Otto Trucking's business is. It's just to hold trucks. And that's all it does. And they can't dispute that.

THE COURT: Why did Levandowski access that material?

And how can we be a hundred percent positive he didn't do it

for purposes of Otto Trucking?

MR. BRUN: Again, if you look at the -- what they're trying to do -- so there's no evidence that any trade secret ever got to Otto Trucking. There's no claims of direct misappropriation in this case.

THE COURT: Well, that's possibly right. But, nevertheless, if somebody at Otto Trucking is there reading the trade secrets, wearing their hat as Otto Trucking, that's acquisition.

MR. BRUN: But the issue isn't he couldn't have been wearing his hat as Otto Trucking, given what Otto Trucking's business is. If they wanted to hold Otto Trucking vicariously liable for Mr. Levandowski's supposed use of the trade secrets, it has to be within the scope of Otto Trucking's business.

1 THE COURT: Where does that rule come from? 2 MR. BRUN: We cite it in several cases, Your Honor. **THE COURT:** What if there's a plumber's unit that goes 3 and steals trade secrets, and they're not in the business of 4 5 that trade secret, but they're being used as a conduit somehow? Maybe that acquisition for that sinister purpose is enough. 6 7 I don't know. I question the proposition that you have to 8 be in the business of the trade secret in order to be guilty of 9 stealing trade secrets. 10 MR. BAILY: Your Honor, if I may, Otto Trucking was in the business of the trade secret, regardless of that question, 11 12 which I also --THE COURT: But that's not right because they just 13 hold trucks. 14 MR. BAILY: But that's not right. So the evidence 15 that Otto Trucking submitted includes a framework agreement. 16 It was submitted under seal. I'd like to read from it. 17 18 **THE COURT:** Go ahead. You lawyers put so much stuff under seal and abuse the 19 20 process. Go ahead. Read it. 21 MR. BAILY: So part of the framework agreement between Uber and Otto Trucking and Uber Freight concerns the trucking 2.2 23 AV business. Trucking --24 THE COURT: Say that again. MR. BAILY: Trucking AV business. 25

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTERS We certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 Katharing Sullivan Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RMR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter of anderga Jo Ann Bryce, CSR #3321, RMR, CRR U.S. Court Reporter